BARNUN'S ROMAN HIPPODROME,-Exhibition at 2:30 and NIBLO'S THEATER .-" Faustus." PARK THEATCH.—The Mornimer Brothers.
THE COLOSSEUM.—'London by Day," from 10 a. m. to 8

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Theodore Thomas's Summer Nights' Concerts. LEAVITT ART GALLERY .- Fine Art Exhibition.

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WRITE TO THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO., FRAUD LOVES A SHINING MARK.

A great medicine is always a target for fraud. Shallow cheats, out the talent to originate anything merful, or the decrees to permit an article of superior excellence to perform its mission, without strivitg to turn a disherest pumy by attempting to substitute trush in its place, are now engages in imitating and counterfeiting Hospatran's Stockack A broad of local hitters, mixtures of damaged druck with worse liquo remedy, it seems a duty to warn the public against them. The color of the true specific may be simulated, but its cures of despensia, liver complant, thousation, intermittent fever, constitution, veryous debility,

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. All persons leaving town, and travelers during the Summer, can have THE DALLY TRIBUNE mailed to Summer, can have The DALLY TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1, or including postage, for \$1 30 per month, the address of the paper being changed as often as is wished. The Seme-Weekery Triburne will be sent to any address for three months for \$1, postage paid; and for \$1, exclusive of occan postage, travelers abroad can have any of the editions of The Triburne mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Dally for one month, Semi-Weekly three months, Weekly six months.

Advertisements received at up-town offices, 541 W. Ed-st., or 308 W. 25d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,365 Fourth-ave, between 125th and 139th-sts,; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 525 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, the Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spincest. The Tribune Counting Loam is on the first flow, and is entered at the second door corn Spincest. From the old site.

### New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.

There was much reloicing in Kissingen over Bismarck's escape. In a speech to the people, the Chancellor said that the attempt was not aimed at his person, but at the cause he represented. A priest named French Assembly has rejected a proposition of M. M. Haentiens Magne to increase the salt tax. has been compromised by the investigations into the Bonapartist propaganda. ==== A ferce of Republicans is marching to the relief of Paigeerda in Spain. The Carlists have opened an attack on Cuenca, eighty m Madrid, ---- There have been disaster in India from the excessive fall of rain.

A great fire broke out in Chicago yesterday, which for a time threatened to be as destructive as the conflarration of 1871; at last accounts it seems in a fair way to be checked; the losses will be several millions. - The reports from the West indicate a less alarming state of affairs as regards the Indians than was supposed. The reports of the devastation in Minnesota by grass hoppers have been exaggerated. - The Indiana Democratic Convention will be held to-day.

Tweed's quarters on Blackwell's Island were ordered to be changed. - Artist won the mile-heat race, Reform the Sequel stakes, and George West the steeplechase, at Monmouth Park. - Commissioner Var Nort replied to the statement that the debt of the city had been increased through the carrying on of nunecessary improvements. - Gold, 1091, 1091, 1091. Thermometer, 78°, 91°, 77°.

Our advices from London state that Mr. Moran has declined the appointment of Third Assistant Secretary of State. It is to be regretted that his experience, tact, and industry are not to be gained at Washington, though they could with difficulty be spared from London.

Ex-Gov. Hebert of Louisiana has joined the half-dozen Southern politicians who advocate a third term for Gen. Grant on the ground that he can help them or burt them more than any one clse. This is perhaps not the highest form of motive, resembling in fact what theologians describe as devil-worship.

Mr. Wilson, the Solicitor of the Treasury, having ascertained by a visit to Boston that the Chief of the Secret Service is without blame in the Safe Burglary affair, declines to express himself in regard to Nettleship, and says that District-Attorney Harrington is none of his game. It rests therefore upon the Attorney-General to make whatever investigation may seen proper into this disgraceful

It is good to learn that the plague of locusts by which Minnesota has been visited is not so serious as the first alarming accounts have led the country to suppose. Instead of the utter devastation of the State, it is now estimated that only about ten per cent of its area is affected, and that the decrease of the crop from this reason will not be much more than sight per cent of the general average. The distress, of course, remains very severe among those directly involved, and the contributions of the charitable to relieve it will be well employed. But those who feel the importance of a good crop this year have as yet no reason to count Minnesota out of their calculations.

As we anticipated yesterday, the attack upon Prince Bismarck will be made to do thorough service in the anti-clerical cause. There will

and general rejoicings throughout the Empire. ment at Little Rock he would not avan nun-The dexterous Chancellor makes the best use of the incident in his answer to the serenade ot congratulation at Kissingen, by saying it at Columbia with decent politicians was the Cause and not himself which was shot of the straight Republican stripe, he would be at, and by proposing cheers for the Allied glad enough to do an act which would result Princes of Germany. By way of keeping up the excitement a priest has been caught, who, with others, is supposed to have been compromised by the confessions of Kullman. The intrinsic improbability that the clergy have had anything to do with the crime of this fanatical cooper does not seem to strike any one. If the public generally believe in the conspiracy, it will be as fortunate for Prince Bismarck that the shot was fired as that it only grazed him.

THE PERSIDENT AND THE SOUTH. Senator Robertson of South Carolina, from whose remarks to a representative of The Charleston News and Courier we published an extract yesterday, has gone home fully persnaded of the excellent intentions of the President toward the Prostrate State, but not specially hopeful, it would seem, as to the practical effect of Cen. Grant's good wishes. The President can do nothing, unless perhaps he can indirectly contribute to the overthrow of the Moses despotism by refusing to employ United States troops in the collection of taxes. He cannot change the present condition of things by a redistribution of Federal patronage, beeause, says Mr. Robertson, "Congressmen control the appointments, and the President cannot of every man whom he is called upon to appoint to office." But in fact Mr. Robertson has no idea that, with any amount of Federal patronage, a reform within the party is possible. There are some good Republicans in South Carolina; "but I don't think that they can be elected," he says; "they don't possess the strength; and I honestly believe that none of them could secure the nomination." Is it true that Gen. Grant can do nothing?

A delegation from the most respectable taxpayers in the State went to Washington some weeks ago to explain the situation to him and consult with him about measures of relief. Even a few words of friendship and sympathy then would have been worth everything to them. The robbers in office were watching for the faintest indication of the President's disposition. The oppressed citizens were listening for the signal to plack up heart and go to work. But the President, as Mr. Robertson apologetically explains, "was in a gruff "temper." Instead of listening to the Taxpayers' complaint, he poured upon the whole Committee a flood of invective on account of certain remarks offensive to him personally which one of their number had made in a speech some time before, and then he sent them about their business mortified, astonished, and discouraged. The President could not have more effectually aided the South Carolina Ring if he had cried out to the Governor, "Go on Moses; I'll back you." Take another instance. The South Carolina thieves keep their power by the corruption of the franchise, and their organization is so complete that although the frauds at every election are notorious it is impossible to bring the offenders to justice. At the last election in Charleston the cheating was even more flagrant than usual. Ex-Congressman Bowen, who was one of the Republican candidates, made a contract with a steamboat captain to bring up from the sea islands a large cargo of negroes to vote for him in Charleston, and the fraud was duly carried out. There was no chance of getting a conviction for this crime in any of the Charleston courts, but it happened that the captain, in order to bring up his large gang of passengers, had violated the conditions of his license by greatly overcrowding the vessel. He was prosecuted in the Federal Court under the navigation laws, and sentenced to a moderate | It would be hard even for "Uncle Toby" to fine, and decent people in South Carolina stand by and see this ceremony performed began to rejoice that somebody was to be without being strongly tempted to swear oaths punished for an election fraud at last, however inadequately, when the startling news came from Washington that the man had been immediately pardoned by Acting Secretary Sawyer-a functionary toward whom the President never ceased to show remarkable

These are illustrations of the tremendous blunders the President and his subordinates have made in dealing with South Carolina in particular; but the truth is the policy of the Administration in the South must be judged as a whole and not by its effect in separate States. There can be no doubt that the support given to Kellogg in New-Orleans has strengthened Moses in Columbia, Casey, Packard, Durell, and their associates marauding along the Mississippi, with the President's commissions in their pockets, the flag of the United States flying over their heads, and Major-Gen. Emory subject to their orders, strike at free elections, honest returns, decent administration, pecuniary honor, and individual liberty not only within their own jurisdiction, but all through the South. There is not a rogue in the reconstructed States who does not take courage from the favor shown at Washington to the Louisiana usurpers, and the refusal of both Congress and the President to disturb them even after the astonishing revelations of the official inquiry. There is not a peculating politician in the whole of that unfortunate region who does not believe. with the Hon. Mr. Lynch of Mississippi, that so long as an office-holder is a regular Administration man he may steal and cheat without

fear of being disturbed. It is folly to pretend that Gen. Grant is not responsible for this, and Mr. Robertson affronts the intelligence of his constituents when he tells them that the President is not to blame for the prostitution of the Federal patronage to dishonest purposes, because "the Congressmen control the appointments." That is not true; and if it were true it would be no excuse for the Chief Magistrate, who has a brand new set of Civil Service rules made expressly to help him in the performance of his duty. When has he shown the slightest inclination to give the South a faithful set of officers? When has he withdrawn any countenance from the favorites who have notoriously abused their authority? When has he done the first thing or said the first word. until within a week or two, to show that he wanted the South to be decently governed, or would like to stop the wholesale robbery of which it is the victim, if he could?

We do not recall Gen. Grant's past record to throw doubt upon the sincerity of his new professions. We believe that he is heartify disgusted at the condition of affairs in South Carolina, philosophically indifferent to the quarrels of factions in Arkansas, and skeptical as to the wrongs of Louisiana. Probably if an opportunity presented itself again to steal a State, as his agents did in New-Orleans, he would think it better not to embrace it. If he

self of it. And if he could turn Moses out of office, and fill the State House so quickly to his advantage. But the mild disapproval of Moses, which finds expression in conversations with Gov. Kemper and Senator Robertson, and leaves out the Caseys, Durells, Spencers, and other political cancers which are destroying the whole South, will do nobody much good. If the President wishes well to the South, let him look back over the past, and learn what he must do for the present and what he must avoid for the future.

THE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Early last night, when the first dispatches came in from Chicago, it is not surprising that the first feeling was one of simple horror. The fury with which the flames had attacked the city, just recovering from its former terrible visitation, the dismay which seized upon the citizens at the reappearance of that ominous cloud of smoke gilded with sparks and flashes of wandering fire, and that savage roar which has haunted the dreams of many since the fatal Autuma of three years ago, all seemed to presage another disaster as much more terrible than the last as despair is worse than misfortune. It is scarcely too much to say that the present generation would not have witnessed the second rebuilding of Chicago if be expected to be familiar with the record the fire last night had destroyed it. Its citizens have already accomplished two exploits which border upon the miraculous, creating a great city out of nothing in forty years, and rebuilding it out of the ashes in two. But miracles cannot be expected to continue always, and it is doubtful, if the city had been destroyed last night, as for a moment seemed possible, whether her wonted spirit would have survived in her

But fortunately we do not have to test this sinister question. The citizens this time took arms against the conflagration, and by opposing, ended it. At a late hour last night, it seemed that by the strenous efforts of the fire department, aided by the citizens themselves, the ravages of the flames were stayed, not indeed before a great and destructive calamity had been brought to pass, but at least before the life of the city had been endangered. The path of the fire last night lay principally through a portion of the city less valuable than that destroyed in 1871. The magnificent blocks which rose from the ruins so promptly, and which more than renewed the fame of the great city, have been in great measure spared. We will not pause to preach a lesson to friends so sorely tried, nor attempt to investigate the causes of this second outbreak of disaster. We are content this morning with congratulating Chicago that she still lives, and that it was the stout hearts and arms of her own sons that saved her.

CARLIST FAITH AND PRACTICE. The Carlist army, which is fighting ostensibly for the cause of religion in a faithless world, is not setting an edifying example to the rest of mankind. If the Pope were as much interested in the success of their arms as they would like to have the faithful believe, His Holiness would do well to remind Don Carlos that this is the Nineteenth Century, and not the Thirteenth, and that no amount of zeal is sufficient in the eyes of the modern world to excuse brutality and savagery. We all admit that profanity is a most objectionable habit, but it may doubted whether Gen. Lizarraga took the most evangelical means of suppressing it when he ordained that any swearing, even by the names of saints in good standing, should be punished, the first offense by gagging and the second by boring the tongue with a hot iron. at Lizarraga which would greatly embarrass the accusing angel. The proclamations of the Carlists are fuller of religion than any which have appeared since the time of Philip II., but there is a perplexing discordance between their words and their works.

A few days before his death, when Marshal Concha was at Lerin, a delegation of the townspeople represented to him that the Carlists had shot an old man because his son had joined the Republican army. The Marshal did himself great credit by refusing to listen to their demand for retaliation. His last general order was in favor of mercy and humanity to prisoners. On the other hand, Gen. Dorregaray, who commands the Carlist forces at Estella, has no hesitation in coming out frankly and avowing not only the fact that he has shot a number of Republican prisoners, but his intention to continue so to do, and his conviction that it is morally right and highly expedient to give no quarter. He recalls the result of the Eliot Convention in the earlier Carlist war, by which the barbarities of both sides were restrained, and says that this arrangement was unfavorable to the royalists and favorable to their enemies. Recent dispatches indicate that the Carlists have gone beyond all former outrages in reckless ferocity, in the murder of a German, the correspondent of a Vienna journal. While they confine themselves to the slaughter of their own people, the outside world will be slow to take notice of it, but the killing of foreigners is

productive of scandal. It is curious to see in what an unchanging and hopeless circle of blood and terror this Carlist history revolves. In 1835 another Don Carlos gathered his clans together and made his headquarters at this same city of Estella. There also Maroto judged and condemned through his own savage suspicions five of his brethren in arms, officers who had risked their lives with him on the same field, under the same white banner with its blazon of "God, "King, and Country." It seems like an echo of these days to read in a late English paper, not friendly to the National Government of Spain, "Two discharges of musketry were heard last night in the Carlist camp. This morning we learn that they have shot two of their chiefs." Yet it is probable that in this army of insurrection there is a more rigid observance of religious duties than in any army of modern times, and that the spiritual authority of the Pope is so powerful that he might by a direct appeal to Don Carlos, prevent very much of the savage barbarity which daily disgraces their cause.

But it is hardly to be expected that he should intervene in the matter. Although Don Carlos pretends to be fighting his battle, the Pope has never recognized his enterprise formally as one in the interest of the Church, and would naturally be slow to take any steps which would compromise himself with it. It is likely that the hope is still entertained at the Vatican that the son of Isabel II. may

vout Queen herself, recalling her own abdication, may return to make her people happy. In this case, it would be awkward for the Pope to have been in any formal relations with the insurgents, and from that point of view it might be better to let them go on, doing every day what the Commune did for an hour to its eternal disgrace, rather than compromise the papal authority by a word of paternal remonstrance.

THE MONEY MARKET. In the fifth volume of Tooke's History of Prices we find the following remark: "There is no one general observation more clearly "to be established by a reference to the most 'signal instances on record of commercial erises than that, in their earlier circumstances, they were characterized by more than ordinary facilities of credit and of banking accommodation, indicated by a low rate of interest." No sane person, accustomed to watch the course of trade and the fluctuations of commercial credit, will dispute the truth of the above observation. Yet, if the observation be true it follows that a moderate plenteousness of money is better than an excessive supply. It is also apparent to all sensible men, that the money markets throughout the world, and particularly in this country, are already beginning to be characterized by those more than ordinary facilities for obtaining loans of money at low rates of interest which are referred to by Mr. Tooke as being productive of those great expansions of credit and speculation which end in a commercial crisis, or panic. At this point we may meet an objection which the inflationists would probably persist in making, though every postage stamp in the land should be made legal tender for a dollar. Money, they say, is scarce. There is in Adam Smith a passage on that sort of scarcity of money complained of by the inflationists, which has been quoted so often by subsequent writers as to have become classical:

No complaint is more common than that of a scarcity of money. Money, like wine, must always be scarce credit to borrow it. Those who have either will seldom be in want either of the money or of the wine which they have occasion for. Tais complaint, however, of the scarcity of money is not always confined to improvident spendthrifts. It is sometimes general through a whole nercantile town and the country in its neighborhood. Over-trading is the common cause of it. Sober men, whose projects have been disproportioned to their capitals, are as likely to have neither wherewithal to buy money, nor credit to borrow it, as prodigals whose exense has been disproportioned to their revenue. Before their projects can be brought to bear, their stock capital) is gone, and their credit with it. They run about everywhere to borrow money, and everybody telis them that they have none to lend. . . . . It is not any scarcity of gold and silver, but the difficulty which such people find in borrowing, and which their creditors find in getting payment, that occasions the general complaint of the scarcity of money.

One form of "over-trading" which helped to produce the panie of nine months ago, was excessive railroad-building. Farmers and others put their money into the securities of these "bubble" companies and lost it. Manufacturers, in order to furnish rails and rolling stock, expended their capital in furnaces and rolling-mills for which there is now no empleyment. If we remember that these operations were conducted on a gigantic scale, capital having been sunk to the amount of hundreds of millions, we ought not to be surprised to find that there is still a great deal of that sort of scarcity of money so well described by Adam Smith. It is this kind of scarcity which Congress has been so industriously employed in trying to cure. It might as well have attempted to raise the dead. Meanwhile, the waste of capital in unproductive investments having ceased and much painful economy having been practiced, we have, as the result of this saving and of our abundant harvests, already a real superabundance of resources, of which the growing plethora of money to lend and the increased reserves of the banks are the outward and visible signs. The reservoir is filling rapidly, and an outlet must soon be found. What that outlet will be it is too soon to tell, but it certainly will not be the resuscitation of the railroad mania.

Congress, at its last session, in one of those fits of spigot economy which are excited by public comment on the open bung, passed a law abolishing mileage to officers traveling on duty and substituted transportation, confined to "actual traveling expenses." Of course this compels the War Department to declare what "actual" expenses are, and the result of the struggle with this problem is seen in a melancholy General Order recently issued from the Adjutant-General's Office. The officer can only travel by "usual" modes. He can only have special transportation when there are no "regular means of conveyance or when they cannot be obtained from the Quartermaster's Department," An infinite vista of caviling is thus opened up as the "regularity" and possibility of these means of conveyance. The officer is not allowed to charge for more than seven days' hotel expenses, or at any higher rate than four dollars per day. He must not charge for extra meals where the board is included in the fare. If he is made to pay fare on land-grant roads, which ought to carry him free, he cannot be reimbursed. He must make affidavit to all expenses, and be prepared to prove them from his memorandum book. The General Order goes off into a bewildering dissertation on the differences between citizens and employés, and closes with a stupefying announcement that all former regulations on the subject of commutation which do not conflict with the present are retained. It would take the intellect of an Evarts to decide which of them do or do not conflict. When we consider that army officers are, on the whole, the most scrupulously honest and honorable men in the public service, it is not pleasant to see the War Department driven, by slap-dash legislation, into issuing an order which must make an officer feel, in starting on a journey of duty, as if there were detectives on his track, and which will require a new clerk in the Department for every hundred dollars disbursed.

A Mr. Lamadrid in Louisville, Ky., was mitiated into the mysteries of "the Knights of Pythias." He never got over it, but soon after died; and now the Widow Lamadrid brings an action against the Knights, seeking to recover \$100,000, and setting forth in her declaration that, during the aforesaid initiation, her poor husband was "beaten, bruised, dragged," and subjected to "unlawful, cruel, and wicked treatment." It will be an interesting trial, but the onus probandi being upon the plaintiff, we fancy the Knights will be able to maintain their little secrets. We have never before heard of anybody killed by the processes to which the Pythian neophytes are subjected; and we suspect that Mr. Lamadrid could n't have been in very robust health when he was "put through." Perhaps, but for a reasonable pride, the widow would set forth that her poor man was "scared to death;" but it makes a much better and more dignified case to declare that he was put to inexpressible tortures, and succumbed to the dreadful inventions of fiendish malig-

The noble rooster! His paternal instincts have been peculiarly utilized, it is said, at Cape May, where one of the Shanghai sort has submitted to harness and to act as the steed of a baby's wagon. It is presumed that he also reframs from sounding his trumpet, that he may not disturb the slumbers of his tender charge; but if nature should prove too be thanksgivings in the Protestant Churches. had a chance to repeat the Kelloge experi- vet come to the thrope, or even that the de- strong for him, and he should engage in a duel with

another noble Shanghai, what would become of the wagon and little baby then !

THE DRAMA.

The stage reposes. Most of the theaters are shut. Those that remain open are devoted to froth. It is scarcely worth while to give a line of comment to anything current in local theatrical life. The bill has again been changed at Niblo's Garden, where, on Monday evening, Mr. Thorne produced "Faastus," a show piece, on the old story of Goethe's great poem-a work which it is almost sacrilegious to use in this trivial way. This piece succeeds "The Lady of the Lake," "The Cryptogram," "The Two Sisters," and "Ivanhoe." "The Two Sisters" proved to be a clumsy epitome of "Les Deux Orphelines," and it specifly killed itself by its own medicerity-so that the injunction, such out by Messrs, Shook & Palmer of the Union-square Theate against Mr. Tuorpo's encroachment rights of property in the French manuscript, was, in the end, unnecessary. By a site of the pen we incorrectly attributed "Les Deax Orphelines" to M Octave Feuillet. Its authorship had previously been noted in this paper. The name of Foulflet has been so prevalent, of late, in thought and talk about dramati matters, that it quite aptly gets itself written in connection with pretty much everything theatrical that comes out of Paris. They are preparing, at the Union Square Theater, to open the next regular season with Mr. Rowe's adaptation of "The Sphinx." Miss Morrahas been to France and seen Mile. Croizette in tha drama-in order, we trust, to learn what to avoid-and she will act the ghasily heroide. Meantime more summer theatricals are unpending at this theater Union Square will be reopened on July 20, with Mr. Gay-ler's new play, entitled "With the Tide," in which Miss Maybew will act the chief part. Both play and actress have been tried in other cities and found acceptable.

On the 3d of August Mr. John T. Raymond will take up

the thread of not weather amusements at the Union

Square Theater, and on the following 17th will leave it

in the fair hands of Miss Charlotte Thompson. Mr.

the 17th of August. The stage will be fresh, as well as

sole comes to Wallack's, as previously announced, on

the comedian, for Mr. Wallack is building a new or Mr. Toole saits from England July 16. Spectacles and the Kiralfy! troups are to be the Autumnal attraction at Nibio's Garden, and Mr. Tony Paster is to shed effulgence upon the Olympic. Mr. Fox, who has had a steady run of prosperity in New-England, may be expected back to the Broadway. The Colossonm, at present, is shown only by day. The hours of view are from 10 a m. to 8 p. m., and London by Day is the Cyclo rama exhibited. The spectator may also see Marionettes and hear the music of the brass band, and may look at New-York from the Colosseum tower. Mile, Victoria continues to ride the lofty wire at Barnum's Hippodrome; and the usual races may there be observed. Interesting walking matches are now in progress. Mr. Boucleault's new drama is in active preparation at Booth's Theater. Mr. Jefferson will play at Booth's in November. The new season at the California Theater, San Francisco, began on June 20. Mr. Sothern appeared as Lord Dundreary. Mr. Robert Pateman undertook the part of Asa Trenchard. The house was crowded. The receipts amounted to upward of \$2,000. A performance by the Annee Opera Bouffe Company, at San Francisco, June 29, for the benefit of the French Ladies' Benevolent Society, yielded over \$2,500. Mr. Edword Ledger has succeeded his father, the Frederick Ledger, as editor of The London Era, the chief theatrical paper of that city.

Secretary Bristow left Washington yesterday

The wife of Lord Clarendon is said to be in such a critical condition as to cause the greatest anxiety

Dr. Reusch of Bonn has been appointed by Bishop Rainkens Old Carbolic Vicar General for Prus-sin, and has been recognized as such by the Government. Mt. John Lemoinne, a political writer for the Journal des Débuts of Paris, has presented himself as a candidate for the chair in the French Academy made vacant by the death of Jules Janin. He is supported by the Duke de Broglic, M Guiz-t, and M. Thiers, but his chances are not considered cood.

A letter from Chief Justice Chase, written in March, 1870, to a genticman at Lome, N. Y., who had expressed his approval of the legal-tender decision, is now published for the first time by The Utica Herald After thanking the writer for his letter the Chief Justice continued: "You are quite right in thinking that the continued: "You are quite right in thinking that the approbation of my fellow-citizens is not ungrateful to me, but I know how many condemn what others approve, and I find my chief source of satisfaction in the consciousness that in my whole public action, both before and since I have occupied a seat upon the bench, my highest which has been to obtain the approval of my own conscience and that of Him who searches all hearts. You have doubtless noticed the rumor that the court as now constituted, with reverse the decision which you approve. I shall deeply regret in."

Alexander Dumas has recently written a letter as a preface to a work which had been submitted to him on "The Return of Christ an Appeal to Women." The following passages occur in the letter: "The final triumph of Christ is not a matter of doubt, either to the the triumph and the salvation which will follow will be the work of woman and of Mary. I believe that were it the work of woman and of Mary. I believe that were it not for Mary Christianity would triumph much sooker. It is she that emborrasses Christianity in a legend which, though touching and poetical, is narrow, and better adapted to art than to conscience. I see nothing in her beyond a woman, who, with the characteristic curiosity of her sex, wished water to be changed into wine by Jesus—as Eve wished to make Adam eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge—and to whom Jesus, penetrated by His mission, replies, 'Woman, what have I to do with thee I' She shall never be my advocate between my God and myself. \* \* All this, however, will not prevent Catholicism from perishing and Christianity from triumphing."

# POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Michigan have decided to renominate Gov. Bagley at their Convention on Aug 26. They are confident of recelecting him, notwithstanding the independent movement.

Col. John Forsyth is prominently mentioned as the Conservative candidate for Congressman-at-Large from Alabama. His political disabilities having and it is announced that he is willing to accept the nom-

The Suracuse Standard incidentally learns that a private meeting of the Democrats from all sections of the State is to be held at Saratoga to-day for consultation in relation to the political situation and the prospects for carrying the State this Fall. Only the faithful are to be admitted to the conclave.

Mr. Fred. W. Horn of Milwaukee seems to be a man of frankness and discrimination. He was asked to be a candidate for Congress, but declined with this unauswerable argument: "I have no money left for electioneering purposes, and this alone would make me 'impossible,' especially in the City of Milwaukee."

A report is in circulation in Minnesota that Gen. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Minister to Stockholm, proposes to resign and return home for the purpose of entering the field for the U.S. Senate, in opposition to Senator Ramsey. The St. Paul Pioneer hopes the report is true and thus expresses its admiration for the great man: "We need him. His well remembered and elegant form has been missed, lo, these many days, from his favorite lounging place in front of his hotel. With his fingers in his armholes, his toothpick in his mouth, his heels tattooing the sidewalk as he was went to rais himself upon his toes in happy token of the satisfaction himself upon his toes in happy texts of the with which he acknowledged his consequence, he presented an appearance for gods and men to admire. Hence it is natural that the scenes which knew him in those glorious days should be excessively anxious to know him some more. If he is not the biggest man of his time, he is certainly the biggest needle of his time, know him some more. It he is not the biggest man of his time, he is certainly the biggest noodle of his time, and that is a boast of which, in the absence of any other, the General would be painfully proud."

The Washington organ of the Administration, The National Republican, is out once more in de-fense of a third term. It argues that if continuous service in Congress enhances the usefulness of a member, it follows that there is "a strong reason for retaining for 12, 16, 20, or even 24 years, the services of an Executive who may have each successive term of his past service proven more efficient, who is still in the full prime of life and vigor of manhood and intellect, whose integrity is spotless, whose patriotism is ardent and unflagging, whose fitness for the position has been in every way increased by the experience of the past, who still cherishes the same profound respect for the popular will and bows to its behests with the same abnegation of self as when first chosen to administer the government." It then continues in this significant way: In short, when we take a common-sense view of this "In short, when we take a common-sense view of this so-called' third-term business, is not the objection of tradition raised against it the merest and veriest claptrap, unsustained by either reason, argument, or sound logic! These observations are not made in behalf of Gen. Grant or any other man. The simple object now is to discuss the question in the abstract. Divested of all personal considerations, it appears to us that the true interests of this country are afterly opposed to the frequent and abrupt changes of Government policy which are almost inseparable from our neriodical four-rear revolutions." WASHINGTON.

THE MEANING OF THE NEW CURRENCY ACT. LONG LETTER FROM THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY TO THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY. INQUIRIES REGARDING THE BEARING OF THE ACT UPON FORMER LAWS-THE QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, July 14.-The meaning of certain portions of the new Currency act, as bearing upon former laws, was not sufficiently clear to the Controller of the Carreney, and on the 5th inst. be addressed a long letter to the Secretary of the Treasury making certain inquiries and submitting certain questions for decision. The Secretary at once submitted the letter to the Attorney-General, and asked that he give the points at issue an official interpretation. The latter officer has not yet finished his opinion, but it will be pressulgated in a day or two. The following are the points of the

The act of June 3, 1864, authorized the issue of two. The act of June 3, 1864, authorized the issue of twoconcess of National banking circulation. This act was
amended by the act of March 3, 1865, providing the
\$150,000,000 of the entire amount of circulating notes acthorized to be issued shall be apportuned
to associations in the States, in the
District of Columbia, and in the Territories,
according to representative population, and the remainder shall be apportuned by the Secretary of the
Treasury among associations formed in the several
States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territorics, having due regard to the existing banking capital,
resources, and business of such State, District, or Territory.

act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of the

The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of \$2,000.00 of National banking circulation to be distributed among sertain States.

The act of June 23, 1874, provides for the withdrawal of \$25,000.00 from those States which are to excess and makes it the duty of the Controller of the Currency to issue circulating noise without delay, as applications therefor are made, not to exceed the sum of \$55,000.00, to associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation, under an apportionment made on the base of population and of wealth, as shown by the returns of the census of 1870; and further provides that the whole amount of circulation witherawa and redeemed from banks transacting outdoors shall not exceed \$55,000.00.

the census of 1870; and further provides that the whole amount of circulation withdrawn and redocuted from banks transacing numbers shall not exceed \$55,000,000, and that such circulation shall be withdrawn and redocuted to the supply the circulation previously based to the banks in those states having less than their apportionment. It seems that the #835,000,000 authorized previous to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, has not all been is sized, and the Secretary of the Freezenty inquires whether it is lawful to distribute such perion of the \$55,000,000 as may be retired by redemption and distributes under any inquires whether it is \$55,000,000 as may be retired by redemption and distribution, in accordance with the acts of March 3, 1895, and July 12, 1870. The Secretary also asks whether it is lawful to remaining the \$15,000,000 of circulation under the law of June 2, 1874, to any State baying less than its proportion, until it shall receive its full apportionment, as provided by previous acts.

In the sixteenth section of the National Bank act, the provided that every association, after having complied with the provisions of this act, pre-liminary to the complied with the provisions of this act, pre-liminary to the complied

provided that every association, after having compiled with the provisions of this act, pre infinity to the commencement of banking business under its provision, and before it shall be authorized to begin business, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any United States registered bonds bearing interest, of an amount not less than \$50,000, nor less than one-third of the capital stock paid in. The act of the set of the capital stock paid in. The act of the set of the capital stock paid in. than one-third of the capital stock paid in. The act of June 20, 1834, authorizes the withdrawal of bonds or deposits in the Treasury assecurity for circulating noise with this provise, that the amount of bonds on deposit for circulation, stail not be remeed select \$30,000, and the question is asked whether National banks, with a capital of \$50,000, may be organized upon the deposit of \$30,000 of bonds, and whether National banks with a capital not less than \$150,000, may be organized upon the deposit of one third of their capital stock in United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE DEBIS OF THE OLD DISTRICT GOVERNMENT AND BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1874. A good illustration of the reckless manner in which the Board of Public Works conducted the affairs of the District of Columbia is found in the debts bequeathed to the new Commissioners from salaries. Congress, just before the close, appropriated \$1,390,000 for the uses of the Commissioners in imperative cases, but, although little has been done thus far, there is less than \$250,000 left. The two Governments, the District Government, and the Board of Public Works, it seems, had two sets of officers and clerks, and they were of a costly character. When the Commissioners took charge of the District the following amounts were found to be due on account

of salaries on the 1st of July : To general officers and employes of the District Salaries of Fire Department..... Salaries of Police Department
Salaries of school teachers, &c., Washington,
Georgetown, and county, including control.
Total for the District...

Total for the District. 25000 Salaries, &c., of Board of Public Works proper 12,000 Salaries of Water Department. 25 of Lauorers. 112,00 Total for Board of Pablic Works. 217,000 This is the amount the Commissioners had to pay in back salaries alone, before they began business on their

own account. The new District Commission has paid the indebtet ness due the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. of New-York,

ness due the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. of New York, and received the securities deposited with that firm by the late District Government. The amount loans the late Government by the firm was \$25,000, to secure the payment of which \$100,000 worth of sewer bonds was deposited with those centlemen. The interest months loan amounted to \$11,005, making the total amount of the check sent them \$25,005. The bonds deposited a security were to-day received by the Commission, and by it deposited in the Treasury Department in the custody of Ger. Spinner. THE DISTRICT SAFE BURGLARY INVESTIGATION Solicitor Wilson has returned to shington after

having finished his investigation as to the District safe robbery care a New-York. The statement that he is graphed the Atterney-General from Boston that Go Whitley was relieved from all suspicion, is true, and in personal conversation with Judge Williams, to-day, the Solicitor repeated that there was nothing whatever copected with the case that reflected on the chief of the Secret Service Bureau, and he will so state in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. He says that by the strongest testimony it is shown that Col. Waitley wis it Boston at the time Mrs. W. w him in New-York. As for Net of the Secret Service branch of the according to the testimony of Hays, according to the testament of raws, one in arranging the burglary, the Son express an opinion at present, and while quiry. As for Assistant District-Attorn the Solicitor has nothing to do with his of the hands of the Attorney-General and burg.

A \$500 COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL B. One of the ladies employed as a counter in Bank Redemption division of the Treasury Department to-day discovered among the notes sent for redemption one of the counterfeit \$500 bills foriginally discovered at the Treasury Department about a year ago. It waste perfect that several of the most experienced clerks in the Treasurer's office thought it genuine, but apon reference Treasurer's office thought it generals, on a space and to the Eugraving and Printing Division it was after a examination, probounced counterfeit. The note with branded and returned to the National bank from what it was received.

# PUBLIC OFINION.

With Dix as a candidate the Radical party is as certain of defeat in November as that the sat sar rise on election day. Dix must be the candidate so with him the Kwincai party will go down to run, thus paying back to the Democracy the dobt he owen agreement to be the Jonath who founders the Hadisi bark.—[Troy Press (Dean.)

Should Henry Wilson now resign and the President also die before the study next Marca, Matthe H. Carpenter, President of the Senate pro tempore, well become President of the United States; and this is an event to be contemplated with any decree of espiacency. Mr. Carpenter does not possess a savery requestion.—[Rochester Democrat and Caronicle (Repl. 19)]

Members of Congress who hawk publish offices through their districts to be knocked of a men who have the greatest capacity for caucin paint have had their day. That "symptom" in our pelies must be wiped out. The people have issued their day against it, and the man who attempts to dery their attentity had better never been born. Totede Ras

It is well for Kemper, the Conservative Got It is well for Kemper, the Conservace with the demestic affairs of the State are characteristic demestic affairs of the State are characteristic demestic affairs of the State are characteristic democracy and Conservatism, but we in Louisans, as have had so sad an experience of his return to be have had so sad an experience of his return to be have had so sad an experience of his return to be have had so sad an experience of his return to the had so sad an experience of the property of the had an experience of the sad and strength he has given them are proof against ail such with hopes and imaginings. New-Orleans Picayune (Ind.)

If we believed President Grant the best ma If we believed President Grant the best may for the place, we would heartily advocate his renoundation, and vigorously urge his election, should be be seen and the property of the second of the stock is the talk about "Casarism," or in the datagers with threatened the Republic in consequence of the election of a President of the Boutbic for a third term. Get Granthas done a great many good things, and the record of his administration thus far is, upon the whole a decided success. If he is renominated two passes and the condition of the seeded success. The second of the seeded success apport.—[Albany Express (Rep.)

The President is certainly not so weak as to The President is certainly not so weak suppose that he could build up a "Grant party," and the least show of ability to carry the country agent the Republican party; and the talk about his conseling to be a candidate on the Democratic teket is a nonsense. Nor are we prepared to believe that the Epublican party would feel compelled to nominate tight for a third term should he ask them to this honer his The party has plenty of worthy men whom it can set to the Presidency, and is not under such strategy circumstances that it is compelled to act in accordase with the dictation of any one man, or act of mea. Tolgde Blade (Rep.)